

BERGER FACES HARD BATTLE IN WISCONSIN

Race With Bodenstab, Fusion Candidate, Is Run
Martyr Style.

1,000 VOTES MAY DECIDE

American Legion Makes House
to House Canvass Against
Convicted Socialist.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—At the main-
head of the Milwaukee Leader is the
announcement that Victor L. Berger
is editor thereof. Beneath Mr. Ber-
ger's name is the announcement:

On indefinite leave of absence
and not responsible for contents of
paper.

Whether this notice be foreboding,
hope or alibi, time alone will divulge,
for the United States Government
would clap Berger into jail for his re-
bellion against the espionage law and
Berger insists upon assuming the seat
in Congress that is denied him by the
House of Representatives. At all
events Mr. Berger is now occupying his
nicely appointed editorial sanctum in
the offices from which the Leader and
other ultra-naïve publications issue,
wielding a trenchant pen with an
abandon so utter that the stranger in
Milwaukee invariably demands to
know how he gets away with it.

Either, the uninformed casual con-
cludes, libel laws have been banished
from the book of statutes of the State
of Wisconsin and the Government of
the United States hasn't read the
Leader or Victor Berger is just clam-
oring for additional indictments.

Playing the Martyr Game.
"Arrest him!" scolds a Government
agent who happens to be in Milwaukee
just to keep Mr. Berger and his joyous
sheet under a more or less reactionary
eye. "Confound it," the agent shouts
Berger up? What do you want us to do?
Make his election a ten to one shot?
No, he's played the martyr game as far
as we want him to. The third indict-
ment that the Government has passed
upon him in 1918 was what elected him to
Congress. Folks began to declare him a
martyr; that we were persecuting him,
and immediately a lot of folks who had
had no intention of voting for Berger
cast their ballots for him just to show
him that while they weren't socialists or
anything like that, they were for the
under dog when it began to look as if
the bigger dog was getting rough. It
was old human nature that elected Berger
to Congress; not Socialist votes."

Just how right the Government agent
may be deduced from that which
follows here.

Victor Berger, Socialist boss of the
Fifth Congressional district in Wisconsin,
meets re-election to Congress. He says
that he doesn't care a cat's paw for the
job; that he'd be of more service to
suffering humanity were he to stay at
his typewriter and edit the Leader.
But he demands vindication. He says
he's a perpetual candidate for the House
of Representatives, and Dan Hoan, the
Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, declares
that the Fifth district is going to keep
on electing Mr. Berger until the House
does accept him.

Thus committed to a test of en-
durance Mr. Berger has built a political
machine that has won election after
election by such astute
statements as Mr. Tweed, Mr. Taggart,
Tom Johnson, Mr. Hanna or the satiric
Mr. McNichol of Philadelphia.

On December 12 the Fifth Congress-
district goes to the polls to fill the
vacant seat to which Mr. Berger was
elected in 1918, but which the House of
Representatives elected to keep vacant
—not because Mr. Berger is a Socialist,
for he already has served a term in
Congress, but because he has been con-
victed and he is at large under bonds
aggregating slightly less than \$150,000.

Close Contest Indicated.

To predict Berger's election would be
as daring as to predict his defeat. About
the only venture one can make regarding
the probable outcome of the elections is
that the difference between the two can-
didates will be little if any more than
1,000 votes. The Socialists claim victory
a certainty with this margin. The
Fusionists insist that Henry H. Boden-
stab will defeat Berger by about 1,000.
A survey of the normal division of the
vote of the district gets one nowhere at
all. There is nothing normal about this
fight. It is one of these enjoyable battles
where the two gentlemen involved lock
themselves within a room, chuck the key
out of the window and have at it. Probably
no Congressional election in recent
history has drawn such general
attention.

It is a strictly class war, no matter
how you view it, with Bolshevism on one
side and Americanism on the other. To
speak of Americanism in Milwaukee is to
draw down upon one's self the nicely
forged literary thunderbolts that Victor
Berger hurls from his editorial offices.
He declares that he is the real, simple,
pure, blown in the bottle Americanism
and that Henry Bodenstab is a puppet
who licks the name of Americanism.

But nevertheless and ignoring for the
moment the soundness of the political
philosophies represented by the two men,
the lines of battle are clear. Bodenstab
represents those who would not radically
depart from the tenets to which Republi-
cans, Democrats and Liberals sub-
scribe. In other words, his platform is
essentially an American platform, recog-
nizing nothing European. To him So-
cialism is a thing accursed; an impossi-
ble departure from the principles of the
Federal Constitution, and therefore
worthy of nothing but damnation.

Would Nullify Constitution
Berger, on the contrary, would spread
to this country the doctrines of Lenin
and forever cast aside or subject to a
wholly new interpretation the American
Constitution and all its amendments. His
conception of free speech, to use an ex-
ample, is so amazing as to make one
wonder just how long his Government,
were he in position to dictate a new Gov-
ernment, would survive. As a matter of
fact, the Socialists of Milwaukee, by their
own splendid organization and machine,
pay the tribute of flattery to the political
machine that they would overthrow, and
announce that they would control by
methods and means as automatic as
either of the old parties by constructing
a machine that is a model of efficiency,
political wisdom and expediency.

In fine, Berger and his henchmen have
decided to fight the fight with dynamite,
the result is that the Socialists of Mil-
waukee would fix upon the citizens of
that city a government no more demo-
cratic than the most conservative and

Can They Care For Money?

You think that your family
will not suffer want after your
death because you will leave
them fairly well off, but will
they stay "fairly well off"?
Do they know how to care for
their money?

If you teach them now to buy
our Guaranteed Mortgages the
habit will protect them when
you are gone.

We have guaranteed \$700,000,000
in the past 27 years and no in-
vestor has ever lost a dollar.

**BOND & MORTGAGE
GUARANTEE CO.**
Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Nassau St., 190 Montague St., Bklyn
67 Jackson Ave., Long Island City

reactionary old party administration
would offer. To do less, to try to dis-
pense with political discipline, would
spell instant disaster for the Socialists,
and they know it. But the discussion of
Socialist methods is out of place at this
period of the story of Victor Berger's
fight for reelection.

Wisconsin's Primary Law.

The State of Wisconsin has enacted a
law for its cities that abolishes at the
primary all party lines. To be brief,
this law permits any one to run for noni-
mination, provided, of course, he can get
some one to vote for him. When the
primary opens there may be twenty can-
didates seeking nomination. The two
men obtaining the greatest number of
votes are the candidates whose names
are presented at the election.

Theoretically this does away with
party machinery, and the idea is to re-
duce elections to a more democratic
status. However, there still exist a Re-
publican, a Democratic, a Progressive
and a Socialist party, and each has pre-
served its organization. Nominally Gov.
Philipp heads the Republican machine.
Wisconsin is Republican by about 100,000
in normal times. The Democratic ma-
chine is puny. It is satisfied to throw
its powers to the Republicans for what
it can get out of it.

The Republican faction dominated by
Senator La Follette is the only uncertain
quantity in the field. It may be fair to
divide the faction into five parts, three
of which are more than likely to throw
themselves to the Socialist candidate and
the remaining two parts, being more
conservative, cleave to the better party.
This leaves the Socialist, led by
Berger and Mayor Hoan, and by Win-
fred Zabel, District Attorney of Mil-
waukee county, until the last named found
he could not stomach the St. Louis
platform and bolted. Zabel, the most ef-
ficient prosecutor that Milwaukee ever
had and the most powerful speaker in
Socialist ranks, is a marvelous vote get-
ter. At present he bids fair to retain
the District Attorneyship as long as he
wants it. He is quite fearless, admit-
tedly square and legally able. The So-
cialists claim that they read him out of
the party because of his failure to sub-
scribe to party principles. Zabel insists
that he resigned because he couldn't find
it in himself to repudiate America.

Zabel Is Fighting Berger.

Be that as it may, the fact is that
Zabel is now fighting Berger, and great
is the rejoicing in the Bodenstab camp.
As a result of the non-partisan primary
law in Wisconsin there are but two can-
didates for each city office. In the city
of Milwaukee the Socialists are strong
enough to be assured that their ticket
will be in the surviving list after the
primary. Naturally a non-partisan, so-
called, is the other candidate. And de-
spite the law this candidate is always
previously fixed, upon by joint agree-
ment between the Republicans and the
Democrats.

But the non-partisan primary law for
cities does not obtain in county elec-
tions. The old system prevails in county
elections and in Congressional district
elections. Therefore Berger expects that
there would be the old three cor-
nered fight among the Republicans,
Democrats and the Socialists. With such
an array he was quite within his rights
to forecast his reelection by a substan-
tial plurality, for the Fifth district is
the strongest Socialist centre in the
country.

Fifth District's Limits.

It happens, however, that the Fifth
Congress District comprises only the
northern half of Milwaukee county. To
be exact, it is composed of fourteen
wards of the city of Milwaukee, the city
of North Milwaukee, the town of Mil-
waukee, Grand Choronow and
Whitewater Bay. Incidentally were the
entire city of Milwaukee involved, Ber-
ger's defeat would be a much surer thing
than it is. The southern half of the city
of Milwaukee—the Fourth Congressional
District—has a population as heteroge-
neous as that of the northern half, but it
is a non-Socialist element, chiefly Catho-
lic. The Socialists of the north of the
city are chiefly German Lutherans.

Berger was first elected to Congress in
1910. It was the result of a three-
cornered fight in which Berger got 13,457
votes, Cochems, the Republican, 13,147,
and Carney, the Democrat, 8,433. It
can be seen how narrow was Berger's
margin of victory.

It was a straight party battle. There
was no war raging at the time. The
country was prosperous; almost every-
body who wanted to work was working
and a general satisfaction prevailed.
Cochems was the La Follette candidate
and on form and all the dope he should
have won. But it was a Socialist war.
The city of Milwaukee had decided that
it was going to do something radical in
order to get rid of David S. Rose, Dem-
ocrat, then Mayor, who previously
held that office from 1898 to 1909.

It would be idle to go into the his-
tory of the rule of Rose. Suffice it to
say that it had so irked a considerable
majority of the best citizens of the city
that folk were ready to try anything
that would get rid of him. In this con-
nection it may be said that the Republi-
cans offered nothing that satisfied the
desire for a radical change in the city
administration.

The volatile Emil Seidel was offered
by the Socialists. Seidel was a good
citizen; had a clean record in private
life and set forth a code of principles
that were nothing if not antagonistic
to everything that David Rose stood for.
Seidel was a Socialist, however, and
he had a great deal to say about the
desire for a radical change in the city
administration.

The wave that carried Seidel into of-
fice sent Berger to Congress. Stripped
of all incidentals, that tells the story
of Berger's election in 1910.

Seidel's administration was a trifle
chaotic. No worthy attack upon his in-
tentions can be made. He was honest.
He made the great mistake of trying to
run Socialism into effect. He tried to
uproot institutions of mature age and
substitute therefor innovations that
were at best only theories and without
the test of experience. Moreover he turned
out to be something of a spoilsman, ap-
pointing Socialists to jobs without re-
gard to their fitness. In brief, the ex-
cellent theories that he may have had

could not be made practicable nor work-
able, were in fact, a failure.

He was ill advised. He would not
build party fences against the elections
of 1912. He wrecked his party by sheer
stubbornness. He went on the theory
that if Socialism would not fit where
conservatism used to be nothing would,
for the simple reason that it would be
Socialism or nothing.

Naturally the developed disaster, and
in 1912 the Republicans were swept back
into power in the city, county and dis-
trict. Berger, seeking reelection to Con-
gress, was defeated by Stafford, a Re-
publican running on a Fusion ticket,
who received 15,933 votes to Berger's
14,025. The La Follette man, Trotman,
carried only 8,551 votes. Stafford, the
Republican ticket, was elected again in
1914 and again in 1916, each time
defeating Berger by a substantial if not
impressive majority.

In the elections of 1918, with all
its war borne issues, Berger won the
Socialist nomination as usual, but with
two indictments hanging over him. Had
he gone to the polls at the election of
these two indictments it was likely U.
Mr. Carney, the Democrat, would have
won, for the Fifth Congressional district,
with all its alien population, was, after
all, not at all anxious to be regarded as un-
American.

Berger was under a heavy, black
cloud. He had flagrantly violated the
Espionage Law, which, as all was said
and done, was the law and the country
was at war. Stafford was one of the
"wiffling men" who voted against war
with Germany. To do Stafford justice
must be said that he mislaid his witful
constituent, for he figured he was
voting as they would have him vote; that
his folks at home, being of German
origin for the most part, were opposed to
the United States engaging Germany
in war. He was quite wrong.

Looked Like Sure Winner.

Carney, running strong on a straight
Administration ticket in a district that
was first of all Socialist, second Republi-
can and lastly Democratic, looked like
a sure winner. Then came the third
Berger indictment and north Milwaukee
county reversed. The editorial and news
columns of the Milwaukee Leader suc-
cessfully portrayed Berger as the martyr
that those independents who were going
to vote for the only available candidate,
Carney, flew to Berger in sheer sym-
pathy. Berger received 17,920 votes,
Carney 12,450 and Stafford 10,678.

It will be recalled that Senator La
Follette was probably the most influen-
tial of the anti-war crowd in Washington.
His attitude had settled the question. It
was that part of his following which
would vote as he dictated, come what
might, that went to Berger when Ber-
ger proclaimed himself the victim of an
oppressive and autocratic administra-
tion.

The subsequent history of Berger's ex-
clusion from the House of Representa-
tives is of such recent date as to forbid
repetition here.

However, Berger had not returned
from Washington after hearing himself
condemned as not only unfit to sit in
Congress but unworthy of American citi-
zenship before the executive council of
the Socialist party in Milwaukee so met
and proclaimed him a hero and an-
nounced that the Socialists would send
him back and would keep on sending
him back until Congress had a change
of heart.

Berger came back to Milwaukee to be
honored. He is a remarkable person-
ality. He can diffuse enthusiasm. He
can arouse a lethargic audience to a
devishlike excitement. His tactics are
wholly undignified, but mighty effective.
He is a dynamo of high spirits. He has
a vocabulary that is remarkable, vi-
trilo, lavish in adjectives and totally
careless of the feelings of his opponents.

At first blush it looked as though
he'd be returned to Congress by an
amazing plurality. The people who had
voted for him before were beautifully
united. Hundreds of non-Socialist inde-
pendents decided that Congress had
doubted the Fifth Congressional district
and the voters thereof. A week after
the House of Representatives practically
unanimously voted to exclude the Mil-
waukee Socialist it looked like folly for
any opponent to take the field against
Berger.

Good Government League.

There exists in the city of Milwaukee
an organization known as the Good Gov-
ernment League. Hundreds of American
towns have Good Government leagues.
Milwaukee's league is in no wise unique.
It is essentially representative of all
that Americans want to preserve to
America. It is representative of what
the majority of Americans have de-
manded at the polls and have obtained.

The Good Government League of Mil-
waukee, backed by all the city's news-
papers with the exception of the Leader,
sent out a call to the Democratic and
Republican leaders. They proposed, as
the only method of beating Berger and
showing the country that Berger was a
minority representative and not a symbol
of the majority thought, that the two old
parties fuse and put forth one candidate
for whom all anti-Bergerites might vote.

There was no hesitancy. The Republi-
cans nominated five representatives, the
Democrats five and the Good Gov-
ernment League ten. They met and
after many candidates were reviewed
Henry H. Bodenstab, a Republican, was
fixed upon as the compromise nominee.
Bodenstab is of German descent. He is
a lawyer who served one term in the
State Legislature with credit to himself
and his party.

Bodenstab is not a gifted campaigner.
He is not in the same class with Berger
as an orator. On the stump he is un-
impressive. But he is an able and an
opponent of all that America likes to have
the world accept as American as can
be found in Milwaukee or elsewhere.
He has not the backing of a machine
as efficient as that which the Socialists
have built, but his simple, straightfor-
ward platform of Americanism is being
acclaimed by hundreds of voters who
have more pride in Milwaukee and its
environs than loyalty to any party.

Platform of Negatives.

It is typical of Berger that he should
be running on a platform of negatives.
It is a clever platform that means every-
thing and nothing. Berger announces
himself "against" militarism and im-
perialism, which after all means nothing.
He is "against" prohibition, which
is regarded as an entirely personal mat-
ter, inasmuch as he can do nothing to
make Milwaukee county wet even if he
were elected. He is "against" the so-
called espionage act, and it is agreed
he is an authority thereon. He is
"against" meddling in the internal af-
fairs of Russia, Germany and Mexico.

His "against" are numerous and for
the most part absurd for there is not
a candidate of any-tue in any part of the
country who'd dare come out for any
of Berger's aversions. Anybody could
run on Berger's platform on any ticket.
The American Legion in Milwaukee
has come out into the open in this cam-
paign and has officially declared itself
for Bodenstab. It is doing the house
to house work. Hundreds of boys in
olive drab and decorated with service
and wound chevrons and wearing de-
coration barrettes are walking the streets
and roads of Milwaukee county telling
the people of the Fifth district to up-
hold them and the flag they fought
under.

Women do not vote in Wisconsin
yet, but they are out working for the
defeat of Berger. Bodenstab, himself, is
only a symbol. It is a fight for ideals.
It is a battle wherein the question of
Americanism is uppermost or the in-
terpretation of Americanism.

The methods that Berger is pursuing
to win the fight of the Socialists to
control Milwaukee—the insidious propa-
ganda that the Berger outfit is dis-
pensing throughout the middle West and
the splendid organization of the Berger
machine will be dealt with in the second
installment of this story.

U. S. AGENT DENIES WETS BRIBED HIM

Pasquale Pignuolo of Depart-
ment of Justice Says He
Got No Money.

JURY GETS CASE TO-DAY

Charge of Perjury Against
Witness for Prosecution
to Be Heard.

Judge Julian T. Mack in Federal
Court will give to the jury this morning
the case of Pasquale Pignuolo, Depart-
ment of Justice agent, charged with ac-
cepting bribes from saloonkeepers in re-
turn for protection from the war time
prohibition act.

A charge of perjury growing out of
the Pignuolo case, it is expected, also
will be heard before Judge Mack to-
day. That is the case of Edward Fitz-
gerald, a witness for the prosecution,
whom Judge Mack charged with wilful
perjury on Monday, when the witness's
statement on the stand became so con-
flicting that the Judge was impelled to
say "Jails are made for your kind."
Fitzgerald was already under bail pend-
ing a hearing upon another charge.

At yesterday's hearing of Chief

Physician's charges that New York remained
"wet" in "dry" times because of the
more or less wholesale acceptance of
bribes by Department of Justice agents
Pignuolo took the stand in his own de-
fense and attorneys for both sides com-
pleted their arguments before the jury.

Though Pignuolo is being tried sepa-
rately at his own request, indicted with
him on charges of conspiracy and extor-
sion of bribes from saloonkeepers were
Charles P. McCarver and William J.
Polling, Department of Justice agents;
Richard Yancey, formerly of the Internal
Revenue Department, and Morton P.
Allen of Nashville, Tenn.

On the stand Pignuolo admitted he
had visited a certain saloon but con-
tended that he had received no money.
On the contrary, he said, he went to
warn the proprietors of fake revenue
officers who were extorting money from
violinists of the "dry" law. His visit to
the saloon of Carey & Brennan at Sixth
avenue and Twenty-eighth street after
he had been charged with accepting \$50
grat from them was for the purpose of
asking them to testify in his behalf, he
said. Pignuolo reviewed his career in
the Department of Justice, citing his in-
vestigation of liquor law violations,
white slave cases, bomb outrages and a
conspiracy to kill President Taft.

Among character witnesses introduced
in Pignuolo's behalf were Judge John C.
Knox, United States Commissioner;
Samuel M. Hitchcock, Assistant District
Attorney J. F. Mulqueen, William Ben-
ham and Albert G. Adams of the De-
partment of Justice.

Special District Attorney James W.
Osborne 2d undertook to convince the
jury that Pignuolo's story was unreli-
able and inspired by self interest. Wil-
liam Fitz, attorney for the defense, en-
deavored to discredit the testimony of
Carey and Brennan.

BE SAFE; GET VACCINATED.
Dr. Copeland Issues Warning With
Smallpox Raging in Canada.
As a precautionary measure, taken
because smallpox is reported to be rav-
aging the southern Canadian provinces,
Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commis-
sioner, in a statement issued yesterday,
advised vaccination for all residents of
New York city that have not been vac-
cinated in the last four years.

Although the bureau of preventable
diseases of the Health Department has
reported no cases of smallpox in the city
for several days and as there is no
cause for alarm because the State Board
of Health is requiring all persons cross-
ing the Canadian border to present evi-
dence of recent vaccination, Dr. Cop-
eland deems it wise to take the simple
preventive means offered by vaccination.

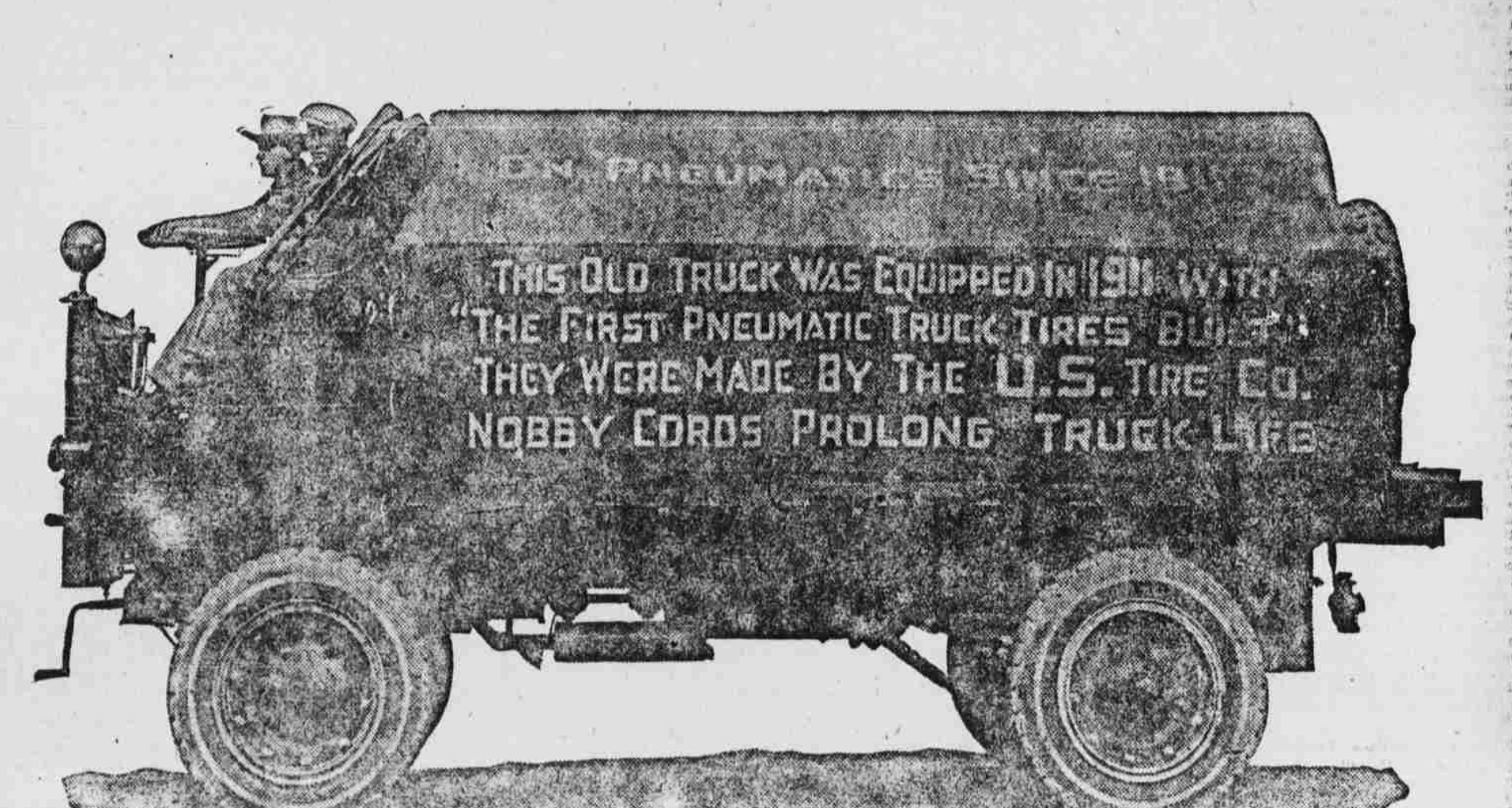
Taken From Ship as Red Leaders.
New Orleans, Dec. 2.—Jacob
Abrams and Samuel Litten, New
York, and John J. Ballam, Boston, al-
leged radical leaders, were arrested by
Federal agents here to-day, on the
steaming Mexico, on which they were
preparing to sail to Progreso, Mexico.

BOILED EGGS
are given a rare relish by
the addition of a few
drops of
Lea & Perrins
SAUCE
Eggs in any style are
made more appetizing by
the use of
LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Have a bottle in the kitchen
as well as on the table.

TIFFANY & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET
PEARLS AND
PEARL NECKLACES

MISSION GARDEN
For Sale by Grocers
50c per Pound
Again Selling at Pre-War Prices

The First Pneumatic Truck Tire Built



This Old Truck Was Equipped in 1911 with
"THE FIRST PNEUMATIC TRUCK TIRES BUILT"
THEY WERE MADE BY THE U.S. TIRE CO.
NOBBY CORDS PROLONG TRUCK LIFE

This was the first truck equipped with Pneumatic Truck Tires—it was in 1911.

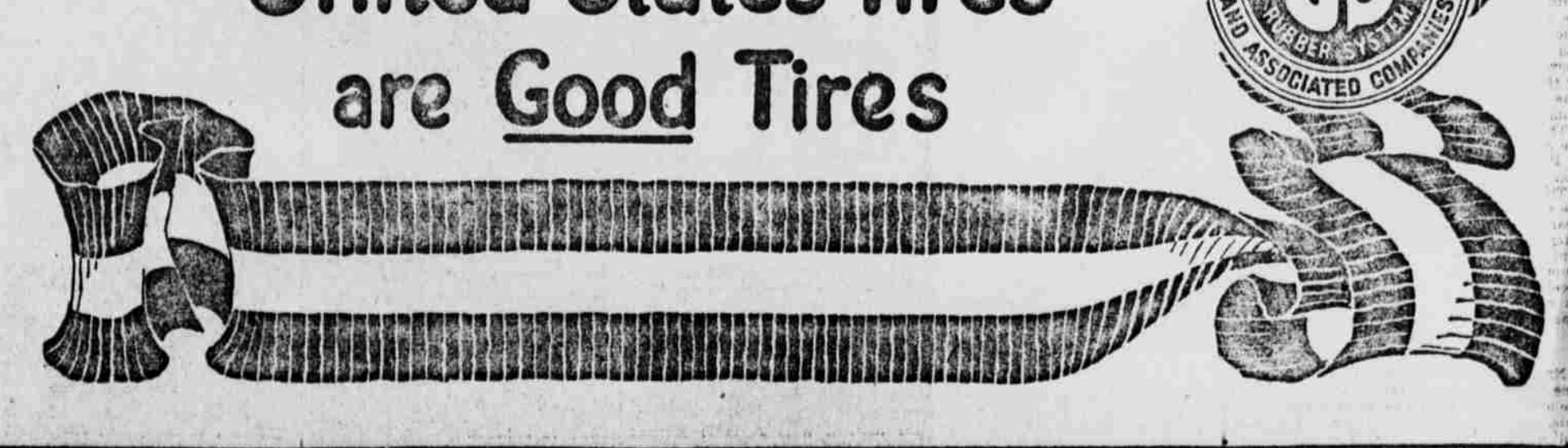
The tires were 'Nobbies'—fore-runners of 'Nobby Cords', the perfect pneumatic truck tires of today.

This Truck Is Now In New York

After eight years of continuous service on United States Pneumatic Truck Tires it is making a five thousand mile tour to show how 'Nobby Cords' pneumatic truck tires:—

keep the truck on the road
prolong truck life
relieve shock and strain
lessen depreciation
cut repair bills
prevent breakages
increase operating radius
save gasoline and oil consumption

United States Tires
are Good Tires



Mr. A. F. Masury,
Chief Engineer of the
International Motors
Company, says:
"We have received
as high as 24,000
miles service on
Nobby Cord Truck
Tires. Our truck
rides exceptionally
well and no doubt
due to this fact the
cost of repair has
been light."